#### Amnsements and Meetings Co-Night.

EAGLE THEATER .- " La Fille de Mme. Angot." Aimee. FIGHTH AVENUE THEATER—"LEMORS."

GEAND OPERA HOUSE—" Man and Wife."

NEW BROADWAY THEATER—" Uncle Tom's Cabin."

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—" Around the World."

OLYMPIC THEATER—" The Big Bonanza."

PARK THEATER.—" Our Boarding-House." BAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATER.—2 and 8: Variety.
UNION SQUARE THEATER.—" Miss Multon."
WALLACK'S THEATER.—" All for Her."

ACADEMY OF DESIGN.-Water Color Exhibition. ACADEMT OF MUSIC.—2:30: Philharmonic Rehearsal.
ASSOCIATION HALL.—Ballad Concert.
BROADWAY, NEAR TRIRTY-FIFTH-ST.—Centennial Butter CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Religious Services. CHERGE OF THE HOLY TRINITY—Religious Services.
COOPER UNION—Lecture. Dr. A. J. Ebell.
GILMORE'S GARDEN.—Equestran Games.
HELLER'S WONDER THEATER.—Magical and Musical NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—Day and Evening.

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#### Business Nonces.

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# New-York Daily Tribune. FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1877.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-Señor Prado is reported to have been burned on the Moctezuma. === Gen. Diaz has almost undisputed control in Mexico. = Slade, the medium, has left England for Russia. Negotiations between Servia and Turkey are in

DOMESTIC .- The objections to the vote of Florida will be argued to-day; the Commission hope to reach a decision by Tuesday next. - The story that ex-Gov. Wells wanted to sell the vote of Louisiana for \$1,000,000 has been repeated under oath by Maddox, the revenue agent; Republicans deny the story, and say the \$1,000,000 referred to is a cotton claim. - Gen. Grant is preparing a message on specie payments. === Several insurance bills were presented in the State Legislature and at least one other is in preparation.

Congress.-Both houses appointed tellers and met in the Hall of Representatives to count the electoral vote. After proceeding as far as Florida there was a disagreement and the houses separated. In the Senate, resolutions of citizens of South Carolina were read favoring the Hampton government. orial was received from citizens of Louisiana charging the Kellogg government with fraud and incompetency. The sub-committee on the eligibility of certain electors in New-Jersey, Missouri, Virginia and Oregon made a report, which, after debate, was ordered to be printed. In the House the Florida question was laid over until Saturday.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-The Charity Ball had a large attendance and receipts of about \$10,000. === The Brooklyn strikers killed one of the new men and severely wounded several others. = The disposal of ashes and street sweepings, rapid transit, heating street ears, and other subjects were considered by the Aldermen. ——An insane la-borer on Staten Island murdered his mother and wounded his sister, \_\_\_\_ Indictments were presented against the Security Life officers. \_\_\_\_ A committee of commercial bodies recommended double-track freight railways around the water front. = The Inter-College Literary Convention discussed restrictions in the annual contests. Gold, 1051s, 105, 105. Gold value of the legaltender dollar at the close, 952;0 cents. Stocks irregular and feverish closing strong.

THE WEATHER. - THE TRIBUNE'S local observations indicate a partly cloudy sky and a continuance of the thaw. Thermometer yesterday, 41°, 49°, 46° et midnight, 429.

Now Charles O'Conor and David Dudley Field find themselves on the same side. Re form makes strange bedfellows.

The Electoral Commission respects the spirit of the Eight-hour law, and limits argument on Florida to a single day's work. This means short speeches and speedy decisions, and the country will be grateful for both.

The Union Square Theater has profited by the lessons of the Brooklya fire. Its manage ment, as shown in an article printed elsewhere, has even outstripped the requirements of the authorities in its desire to secure safety for its audiences. When all theaters follow so good an example, theater-goers will breathe

The resignation of Mr. Anderson from the receivership of the Continental Life Insurance Company will doubtless be regarded as a triumph by the State Department of Insurance and the dissatisfied policy-holders. The reasons which Mr. Anderson gives for resigning are, however, quite sufficient in themselves to justify his decision.

Were the Tucks to make peace with Servia they might greatly embarrass the Czar, who would thereby be deprived of an ally of the greatest importance. But with the "relentless "fatalism" of their race, they persist in proposing terms which must render the Servians indiguant, and force them into closer relationship with Russia. Ex-President Thiers was of opinion that the withdrawal of the Embassadors would bring the Turks to a sense of self-conviction, but so far they are almost as

In France the Rights of Man do not include nal published under that name at least has action. reason to think so. After surviving ten pros-

ecutions his paper has been suspended for six son is Pickett, the latest witness before months and himself condemned to three months' imprisonment upon the vague charge of insulting the President and defending the Commune. Treated with indifference his ashe had spoken disparagingly of Nero or extenuated the rape of the Sabines.

The predictions of a reduction in rents grow in volume as well as in number. Prominent real estate agents, whose opinions are reported elsewhere, seem to look forward to a general reduction of not less than ten per cent, and one of them to a fall of from fifteen to twenty-five per cept. However opinions may differ among agents on minor points, there seems to be substantial agreement as to the further reductions likely to be enforced in almost all dwelling-houses, ranging above, say, twelve hundred dollars; and this dropping in to run through business houses as well as private residences.

The good people who have flocked to Washington in the hope of having a tall and revolutionary time must have been sadly disappointed by the monotonous proceedings of yesterday. If it were not that every detail in this vital transaction is of interest because of its bearing on the final result, there would be no one to deny that this was such a humdrum day as only the joint action of two dreary houses could have produced. The full report of the proceedings both of the Joint Convention and the Commission is given elsewhere, and from it can be learned just how near an American solemnity approaches in its soberness an American festivity.

Mr. Grady's Life Insurance bill in the Assembly is specially interesting, as it handles a branch of the subject that has hitherto had little consideration. The methods proposed by this bill for securing to policy-holders a larger share in the election of officers and the control of a company are singularly claborate. It is scarcely to be expected that any of the bills now before the Legislature will be passed separately or in their present shape. Much of committee work and consultation with insurance officials will be needed before the measures are passed upon. Mr. Bixby's bill in the Senate may need prompter treatment, since it is meant to check the amalgamation of companies, and the performances of the New-Jersey Mutual have shown that there is special danger of such attempts when weak companies are undergoing examination.

Both houses of the Legislature have now taken steps toward defining the powers and duties of the two Superintendents. Mr. Baker reported yesterday in the Assembly the bill relating to the Superintendent of Public Works, with an amendment raising the salary of the position to the more liberal figure of \$7,500, and it was made a special order for next Monday evening. This means, it is to be hoped, its prompt passage. There ought to be no further delay in the preliminaries necessary to filling these places. The officer just named will need all the time at his disposal before the opening of pavigation to get his new system in working order, and the Superintendent of State Prisons loses by every day's delay the opportunity of saving no little money to the State, to say nothing of the added looseness in prison discipline which this uncertainty must breed. Indeed, if the deficiency is running on this year at the rate of last year, the State has lost already something over \$50,000.

We suspect that Alderman Tuomey is not animated solely by a zeal for the public service in his onslaught on Commissioner Campbell. His resolution has a personal twang about it that betrays the ward politician, in pretty much everything, including his mock horror at discovering that Mr. Campbell is not devoting every moment of his time to the service of the city. The truth is that Mr. Campbell-has made too good an officer to be popular with the politicians of whom Tuomey is the type He has substituted for the old, extravagant system of day labor that of contract work, and has thus cut off from the ward workers a fertile source of patronage. His savings during the last year over the year before are put down at about one million of dollars, most of which was doubtless wont to go into the pockets of the politicians and their retainers. Al this has earned him their cordial batred, and made him a promising subject for an Alderman's revenge. Therefore Tuomey and his

The second conference of commutees from the various commercial bodies and the Council of Political Reform, brings the subject of the present condition of the water front of this city home to every business man. The report signed by Mr. Robinson's committee urges the necessity so often urged before of making the streets fronting the rivers of sufficient width to accommodate railroad tracks, so that cars can be run directly to warehouses. The committees recommend an appeal for legislative action which shall make the width of the water street on the Hudson River 200 feet, except where the bulkhead is already building, and on the East River 100 feet. These streets they consider wide enough, though the Dock Department scheme provides for even greater width. But the result desired cannot be reached in a reasonable time, they say, under that plan. While it is making it slow progress, New-York is losing its trade. These considerations seem forcible enough but it must be remembered that the Dock Department is yet to have a hearing.

THE REFORMER PICKETT.

It is not impossible that Mr. David Dudley Field, who has had such experience in helping notorious thieves who were willing to divide their plunder with him in advance to keep out of the Penitentiary, may be importing some of the Tweed methods into the National capital. At any rate he certainly has an extraordinary lot of witnesses, and he handles them as skillfully as the juggler who keeps three dubious eggs in the air at once. On the other hand, he has for the first time in many years the advantage of public sentiment in his favor. People not trust the Louisiana Returning Board, and are ready to believe almost any evil story about it. Nothing has yet been proved-a border jury would not convict a horse-thief on such evidence-but a thoroughly bad impression has been produced; and if the members of the Louisiana Returning Board have anything to say for themselves they should say it soon. Nobody believes the stories against them as now told. Many people are willing to consider Gov. Wells a rascal, but nobody thinks, him a fool. What he needs to do is to make a thorough exposure, first of the testimony Mr. Field has paraded against him, and next of the real course of the Returning Board in the special election freedom of the press. The editor of the jour- districts in question, and the reasons for their Meantime an exceedingly picturesque per-

Mr. David Dudley Field's committee. To have discovered Pickett is glory enough for any one committee or any single session of Congress. The personal purity of Pickett, his saults might have been as harmless as if zeal in the cause of reform, his charitable disposition, his guilelessness and simplicity, must have delighted beyond measure the committee before whom he testified. Pickett-full name John Thomas Pickett, title Colonel—seems from his testimony to be a lawyer. In a conversation with Mr. Hewitt, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, with reference to the investment of a matter of a million dollars in the purchase by that committee of the Louisiana Returning Board, Mr. Pickett stated that "while he had been an attorney-"at-law for a great many years, and for ten or "twelve years in Washington, he had never used 'a dollar corruptly and never expected to." Obviously the word "while" is used here in prices is expected, by these dealers at least, the sense of "although" or "notwithstand-"ing," and we take leave to say that the remark indicated not only a profound sense of his own invulnerable virtue, but a very thorough appreciation of the temptations to which an attorney is exposed, and especially exposed in Washington. Whether Mr. Hewitt lifted his eyebrows in incredulity, or opened wide his eyes in admiring wonder, does not appear in evidence, but the witness says that after he had given an illustration of his virtue by the proposition to buy up the Louisiana Returning Board, Mr. Hewitt casually remarked that this was the third proposition of the kind that had been made. Impressive as Pickett was before the committee, he does not appear to have impressed Mr. Hewitt at all.

Mr. John Merrissey, the eminent Democratic statesman and champion of Reform, discussed the proposition with Mr. Pickett with characteristic frankness. In view of the magnitude of the interests at stake, he laid aside his scraples, and notwithstanding the day was Sunday-which, as everybody, knows, Mr. Morrissey religiously observes by abstaining from manual labor-he listened to Pickett with the liveliest interest, and freely gave his views of the political situation. Mr. Morrissey said he would buy these fellows as readily as he "would buy pigs, or words to that effect," says Pickett; and then the latter adds with such evident sincerity as must have touched the hearts of the committee, "I coincided with him in the interests of forty millions of 'people." But somehow Mr. Morrissey does not seem from the testimony to have put his hand in his vest pocket and taken out the million or the half million, more or less, which Pickett said was the amount necessary, and handed it over. It is possible that since Mr. Morrissey declared "all bets off" on the election, he is not carrying a million or two in his vest pocket habitually. It was a good deal though for him to give his approbation of the scheme, and to say with so much frankness that he was willing to buy up Returning Boards like pigs. That remark must have given Pickett great satisfaction, for it insured to the plan the moral effect of the cooperation and sympathy of one of the most eminent Reformers in the party. But it was in the conversation with Mr.

Hewitt that the greatness of Pickett's character shone out, as we may say, resplendent. For \$550,000 he said he could put the cause of Reform right on its feet, make Tilden President, and forty millions of people prosperous and happy. Of this sum, \$500,000 would be used for the purchase of the board, and a beggariy \$50,000 he proposed to keep for his own services. Upon that pitiful sum be said he should be contented to live the remainder of his days, or "live in sackcloth and ashes if necessary." The work was dirt cheap. And then to think that Pickett had to go round to Mr. Morrissey and Mr. Hewitt, and other Democratic leaders who pretend to be in favor of Reform, with a proposition like this, to put Reform right on its legs for \$550,- else. 000, and find among them all no takers! It is one of the saddest things in recent political hisory. Where was Senator Barnum that he did not come to the rescue? Are not Returning Boards better than mules? There is something mysterious in this failure to fall in with Pickett's overtures. Had not Pickett himself told us distinctly and repeatedly in his testimony that his character is above reproach, and that he wouldn't do wrong for any amount of money, or if he did that he would give all he got for it to the widows and orphans of the South. we should half suspect that the Reform leaders doubted his honesty. But that can hardly be. There must be some other good reason for their rejection of his proposals. It is to be hoped that this will come out in the course of the investigation. Meantime, Pickett, in the haracter of the author of Rejected Addresses, stands before the country with nothing saved out of it except what he calls the approval of his conscience. It isn't a very large capital to be sure, but in these times it ought to be

enough to retire on. APPROVING AND DISAPPROVING. People who lay the flattering unction to their ouls that the passage of the Electoral Resoluions will be an end-all of the matter, may live, some of them at least, to find themselves sorely mistaken. Such a measure, in its very nature, can establish no dominating precedent, but it will be used as an apology for whatever makeshifts future exigencies may seem to require. It is important, therefore, that all the circumstances attending this action, whether it be revolutionary or not, should be remembered, that our successors may be better prepared to debate the problem than we have proved to be. The most pregnant eifcumstance is that so many gentlemen should have voted for the resolutions without absolutely regarding them as constitutional.

It is safe to say that the action of the Senate would have been reversed if every member of that body who conscientiously questioned the constitutionality of the expedient had voted against it. Again, in the House the other day, the remarks of Mr. McDill of lowa. not in themselves of any particular importance nor remarkable for any unusual ability, may be taken as evidence of the willingness of many members to do anything which promises to meet the difficulty of the day. Mr. McDill is strictly orthodox in his private opinions. As a man, if not as a member, he thinks that the President of the Senate alone has the power to count the votes." "Any attempt." he said, "to reverse the will of the people was unconstitutional, was usurpation; it was 'a pressing down of the rights of the people, and if proceeded in and carried out it was 'revolution." After this eloquent caveat in favor of abstract principles, Mr. McDill annonneed his intention of voting for the measure proposed by "the concurrent committee of both houses." And this is the gentleman who thinks and says that "the President of the Senate alone has the power to count the vote." When hereafter the action of the present

Congress is appealed to, these caveats and

qualifications and saving clauses in the speeches

hand and fondle it with the other, must be considered in any historical estimate of events now current. It is hard indeed if the Government cannot be maintained and perpetuated without a violation of its fundamental law; but if a disease be so dangerous that a dangerous remedy alone can grapple with it success fully, let that fact in its length and breadth and in all its relations be distinctly understood. We are not therefore so anxious to find fault with members like Mr. McDill as we are to have it remembered that, environed by difficulties, they took that horn of the dilemma which promised, as they thought, to prove the least mischievous.

WITHOUT FORM AND VOID.

In Washington to-day may be witnessed perhaps the most striking illustration ever presented of the stability of our Government, and of the reserved force which it carries with it for meeting emergencies. In South Carolina to-day may be witnessed the most lamentable lack of coherency ever experienced, at least in North America. Never did a State more need a due and steady administration of the laws and respect for them on the part both of the governed and governing classes, and never was there a nearer approach to anarchy complete and universal. With such a population, and with all the elements of society so unsettled, what could be worse than two persons each claiming to perform executive functions, or two Houses of Representatives each exercising legislative power? This would be awkward in the most peaceful times, if in such times it could occur at all; but in South Carolina there is anything but peace. In every telegram from that quarter

we expect to find a tale of the extremest violence. How can it be otherwise when the two Governors are each appointing local officers of the law who must inevitably come into confliet, and whose authorsty must be repudiated by one faction or another? Here is Darlington County, for instance, in which we find a Chamberiain trial-justice shot in his own door, he with other functionaries of the same quality having refused to vacate his office. His death arouses the wrath of the pegroes, and there are frightful threats of murder and of arson. The black soldiers parade with their Winchester rifles, and go into ambush with the probability of shooting the next white man who may go by. The work begins by a volley discharged at the special police going the rounds; and now we are told that both races are upon a war footing. Meanwhile, to whom are lawabiding citizens to look for protection? What can the courts do for them? Judge Carpenter decides, in a case specially made up to get at his decision, that neither Chamberlain nor Hampton has been legally inaugurated, yet he makes matters right by ruling that Chamberlain holds over until the legal qualification of his successor. But even now nothing is settled. Another similar case is pending before the Supreme Court, another negro convict having been pardoned by Gov. Chamberlain expressly for the purpose of making it up; and there are convicts in plenty of either color, the raw material for no end of litigation. Was there ever such a burlesque of government, of justice, of law-making, and of legal execution?

Truly we want a President of the United States, and we want him soon. We want somebody outside South Carolina to see to it that the laws are executed in that State. If insecurity and uncertainty were ever tolerable in the National Government, they are intolerable now. If only obedience to law can be secured. it will go far toward disarming all criticism of ways and means resorted to for securing it. Let it be understood that each State is responsible for order and peace and public safety in all the States; and that national legislation now means, or should mean, the full authority of the law in South Carolina and everywhere

CROSSWICKS SPELLING.

The school exhibit of New-Jersey at Philadelphia was so good that a high opinion of her educational management was diffused through the country. At a recent meeting, however, of certain citizens of Crosswicks, over which Mr. J. Buzby presided, resolutions were adopted denouncing with great grammatical and orthographical freedom the school system of New-Jersey as at present administered. Every one of these resolutions begins with a Whereas, As;" every one of them is intended to show that the system is "odious, unjust, and oppressive," and one of them particularly points out how "useless it is to lecture to the children on Algebra when there has not been one in the schools for 'years," leaving us in doubt whether the aching void has been occasioned by the lack of Algebra or the lack of children. We certainly think that Algebra is a study which may be wisely postponed, if the children aforesaid, like this resolution-writer, spell "saleries" with an "e," equivolent" with an "o," "supplyed" with a "y," "econemy" with an "e," and "proffits" with a "double f." The Crosswickers, we observe, devote a special "Whereas, As" to a denunciation of the State Normal and Model Schools for the 'manufacture of teachers"-a delicate and gentlemanly way of stating an objection. Here is another bit of preamble on the subject, which, to say the least, is curious: "And Whereas, As it would be just as reasonable "to educate all kinds of tradesmen at public expense, and if such system should be introduced, the produceing classes could not raise money enough to foot the

The Tax Reformers of New-Jersey have our sympathy and our best wishes for their success; but if they contemplate a change in the State school system, we trust that the details will not be committed to the hands of men who cannot spell, and who are equally incapable of writing the English language with propriety.

While the conflict between the Court of Arches and a Ritualistic rector is one of the uppermost topics of discussion in England; while the rector of St. James's, Hatcham, is defying Lord Penzance and his Bishop, and his church is barricaded by zealous churchmen within and attacked by furious rioters without; while the fiery Archdeacon Denison is declaring that his friend Arthur Tooth will never surrender, but will fight the good fight to the end. like Mr. Purchas and Dr. Dykes, who have been slain in the same battle for conscience and church liberty,-the American Ritualists seem to have lost nerve and influence. Ten years ago the High Church movement appeared to be making great strides; its progress in this city and Illinois aroused the apprehensions of conservative churchmen; the General Theological Seminary, Racine Cellege in Wisconsin, and other institutions were swelling the ranks of the Ritualistic clergy. The controversies over the prosecution of Mr. Cheney, the election of Dr. De Koven to the episcopate, the confirmation of Prof. Seymour as Bishop of Illinois, and the suppression of Ritualistic practices, have all died out. The sebes judgment of the main body of the Protestant Episcopal Church has condemned Ritualism. The advanced ideas have lost their momentum. Altar lights have been put out, vestments have been disof members, who smite a proposition with one

carded, and simplicity of worship has been restored in many churches which a few years ago were classed as Ritualistic. In this city there are only three churches where extreme ideas and practices prevail, and these are supported by small, albeit zealous congregations, The High Churchism of Trinity has been toned down. In Brooklyn there is scarcely a trace of Ritualism. While the churches are at peace after years of controversy over rubrics and canon law, a wholesome zeal in missionary work has sprung up. It is a good sign.

While the property-holder and the landlord are having their say against rapid transit, the young householder should be permitted to speak in its favor. He is the person most interested in the subject, for rapid transit means for him a better and cheaper home and more comforts for the wife and little ones. At present he must either live outside the city, or put up with the dreary life of a boarding-house, or pay a large portion of his income for rent of a flat. The reduction in house rents seldom reaches him, for the demand for desirable flats was never so great as now. Men who have been paying from \$1,500 to \$3,000 for houses economize by going into flats, at rents which the young householder cannot pay except with great difficulty. The rents for good flats have remained nearly at the same figures for several years, while those of houses have fallen considerably. The city has plenty of tenement houses which are dignified by the name of flats, but they are unfit for habitation. The rooms are merely a series of cells opening into each other, but entirely beyond the purifying reach of sunshine. These are cheap enough, but it is a cheapness which means ruin to health. With rapid transit to the upper end of the island, thus making it more convenient to live at Mount Washington, or even at High Bridge, than it is at present to hve above Forty-second-st., the rent problem is solved and a cheap and comfortable home within reach of every one. The property-owners on Sixth-ave. might suffer some, but they are not to be exempted from the common lot of humanity.

Mr. James A. Mackenzie, "the original player, singer, and reader of his own and other favorite compositions," has honored us with an invitation to be present at a "biano-harp entertainment" which he purposes giving somewhere "by request;" and he adds to his invitation the following delicate hint: "By giving it such notice as you may consider the merits justly call for you will also favor me and place me under an obligation to you without restraint being for a favor the value of which cannot be estimated. P. S. (over) You will please accept 25 cents inclosed being buss change for reorter." Quarter of a dollar however in these hard times is too much to pay even for the agony of listening to Mr. James A. Mackenzie, the original player, singer, and reader of his own and other favorite compositions. We cannot accept the gentle man's proposal. As for the money, we hold it subject to the order of Col. John T. Pickett, for the relief of the "Confederate widows and orphans."

The Union League Club has received a novel re commendation about the building of its new club house. The committee to whom that question was referred seriously proposes that the club mortgage all its real and personal property as security for one thousand registered bonds of \$400 each; that these bonds be sold only at par to resident members, with the provision that only resident members who are holders of the bonds shall elect officers or standing committees of the club, each bondholder being entitled to one vote for each bond registered in his name. The result of course would be to place the government of the club absolutely in the hands of the men who hold these bonds; or, as a distinguished member said on-having the proposition read to him. it is a proposal that the club should sell out for t' sake of getting a club-house built. Jackson S. Schultz and Le Grand B. Cannon are the protonnent nembers of the club reporting in favor of this

The grain-heavers of Brooklyn have given us mother illustration of the folly of riotous striking. Their places have been supplied by men willing to work for such wages as the employers are able and willing to pay. They have tried violence, it is un necessary to say, with only harm to themselves. If anything in this world has been fully and finally demenstrated, it is the suicidal folly of such proeedings as Brooklyn for a few days past has witpessed. Nothing is to be said against the right of every laboring man to fix the rate of his own wages, but on the other hand nothing can be said against the right of every employer to fix the sum which he will pay for labor. Brickbats, paving-stones, clubs, however industriously used, will never after the immutable laws of supply and demand.

## PERSONAL.

Gov. Rice of Massachusetts is visiting Wash-

Col. Ingersoll is lecturing about "The Librty of Man, Woman, and Child, Mr. Tennyson suggested the name of the new

English review, The Nineteenth Century. The new Senator, Judge David Davis, is, it

is reported, worth the pleasant little sum of \$3,000,000.

In one Illinois county alone he owns 14 improved farms.

Monsieur Waddington, the French Minister of Fine Arts, is to direct himself a performance at the Conservatoire of one of the works of the late Alfred Holmes an Englishman, and a Parisian by residence. Sir Edward Thornton sent to the "pound

party," given in Washington the other night, a pound of silver quarter-dollars. Quantities of useful things were The Hon. John Wiley Edmands, who died at Newton, Mass., on Wednesday morning, was the chief premoter of the Free Library in that town. His first gift was \$30,000, and for five years he gave \$1,000 a year for the purchase of books.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe is lecturing on the nestion, "Is Polite Society Polite!" She has been preaching in Mi nesota, and is described as speaking very earnestly, and "seeming to feel herself a devoted but humble expounder of great truths."

"Toddie," one of the originals of "Helen's Bables." died suddenly of membranous croup on Tuesday evening, in Brooklyn. He was the youngest son of John Habberton, the author of the book named, and was a child of unusual quaintness and promise.

Col. Joshua Frye was the officer commissioned by the English Government who commanded the Virginia regiment of which George Washington was molor. Col. Frye died in May, 1754, and an aucient document recently discovered relates that Washington and other soldiers attended the funeral, and that Washington cut upon an oak which stood near his tomb the fellowing inscription: "Under this oak tree lies the body of the good, the noble, and just Frye."

Bismarck's maiden speech in the Prussian Diet was, like Distacti's in Parliament, received with shouts of laughter and indignation. The obstinate young man calmly drew a newspaper from his pocket and b gan perusing its contents in the most unconcerned man-ner until the President had restored order. One of the steries told of his mad youth was of the letting loose a number of young foxes in the drawing-room to frighten his female cousins. One of the Prince's peculiarities is a great love for the sea. "I can hardly understand," he once said, "how one can live away from the sea."

When Gen. Ignatieff left his embassadorial post at Peking in 1861 he presented a case of champagne to Prince Su Shun, a favorite of the Emperor. But he sent no corkscrew with the wine, and when Su Shun amiably forwarded a bottle or two to the Emperor, the Imperial butier, who had never seen bottles so fastened down, was at a loss as to the manner of opening them At last he set a bottle on a stove—and that Celestial household was dispersed directly around that Celestial kitchen in an agony of fear to the tune of a tremendous Col. Plumb, who has just been elected

United States Senator from Kansas, began life as a country printer. At the age of 19 he was publisher and asso clate editor of The Xenia (O.) Neces. From Xenia be emigrated to Kansas, settled at Emporia, and immediately began the publication of another nowspaper, also called The News. He has remained at Emporia ever since, and has always been prominent in local politics. He is an admirable type of the energetic, plucay, and apable Western printer—able to take a hand at almost mything, and generally likely to succeed in whatever he nee take a hand in. Among Prof. Longfellow's treasures are

Coleridge's inkstand and an early volume of Coleridge's poems annotated in his own "scraggly" handwriting. And in the poet's study is a bookcase filled with his own works in the original MSS .- all beautifully bound and in the clearest writing. He has a portrait of . Liszt drossed

in the long black convent robe. High above his head he shalo round his head and throw into fine relief the thin, spirited face. Mr. Longfellow saw him thus for the first time as he stood in the convent door peering out into the night. The vision impressed itself on the poet, and he persuaded Liszt to have his picture painted.

"One year ago Mrs. Belknap was the toast," says Mrs. Clemmer. "She read so much about the spica-dors of her beauty and the wonders of her toilet that she grew to believe herself to be a little above any of her earthly sisters. In three years she was utterly transformed in aspect from a gentie, subdued-looking widow to an airy, supercilious woman of fashion. When sea ator Christiancy married a little girl who counted acris in the Treasury, the society 'leaders' met and debated whether they should receive her or not. Nebody tabooed her so positively and utterly as Mrs. Belknap. She, the daughter of a country doctor, was not willing to receive on caughter of a country acctor, was not wining to receive acqual terms the little 'Countess' of 'Scrip,' suddenly sievated to the dignity of a Senator's wife. But Mrs. Fish went to see the little golden-naired woman, and treated her inst as kindly as she could any one—and that is very kindly. Alfready we have ceased altogether to hear of Mrs. Belknap's magnificent dresses. She lives at the Arington, and no doubt keeps still her near personal friends; but she is no longer the fashion. Nobody cares whether her shoes are ones or tens."

Harry Shannon is a little seven-year-old who has been trained, according to The Boston Transcript, by some conscienceless wretch, to memorize more than a thousand recitations, and to speak in public for more than an hour at a fime. During one of his exhibitions in Boston the other evening, when the lad had spoten for about an hour, a gentleman who had been attentively watching him through an opera glass was observed to go into the dressing room for the purpose, it was my posed, of conversing with the manager, for subsequently the manager announced that complaint had been made that the boy was being overworked, and he wished it understood that these exhibitions were not so fathrung to Master Harry as would naturally be supposed. The first-mentioned gentleman here arose in the audience, and applicating for the interference, begged leave to and apologizing for the interference, begged leave to express a different opinion. He said emphatically that the boy was wearled, so wearled that his "nerves twitched," and for himself he would prefer to pay more for a half hour of the entertainment than to have it longer, and, as he believed, to the injury of the boy. Upon this another gentleman arcse and said that he was the father of the boy, that the child was not wearled, and that a lather's interest in his child was usually as great as that of other people. While in New-York an offer of \$50,000 was made for his services for six months, which he [the father] had declined, preferring to keep him under a father's care. The gentleman with the operaglass sarcastically echoed the word "father," and the discussion closed. The audience applanded the complainment. The late M. Buloz, the founder of the

Revue des Deux Mondes, was a peasant, and began life as a shepherd in the service of M. Naville, father of the celebrated writer of Geneva, M. Ernest Naville. He made a great success of his Review, and as a natural consequence was much detested by the writers whom he compelled to minister to this success. Some of them would occasionally lose months in cobbling unhappy articles with which Buloz was never satisfied, and which he ended by retorning to them with an ugly grimace and a bad compliment for their sole payment. Edword About says of him: "I published my first novel, 'Tolia,' in 1854 in this estimable Review, and I am probably the only one of my cotemporaries whom Buloz did not robe his first carnings. I was young; I had no private means and no situation, and I was living by my work from day to day. When the first fourth of 'Tolla' appeared in the Review, I burried with an excitement, ains! too justicable, to the eachier of M. Buioz. 'I have nothing for you,' he said, and referred me to his master. M. Suioz received me with that had grace which never falled him a single day in his long life. I shouted my complaints at him the was asked for money, the answered in a shrill tone, 'I make a principle of agree paying for the first article.' 'And L.' I retorted, 'make a principle of never giving the second when I am not naid for the first.' He understood all the injury he would be doing hamself if he stopped the publication of a has grow! But he took his revenge in the end, for he manged to desinet a hundred frances from the modest local of fifteen hundred which he owed me for a volume of a hundred and sixty pages."

MONTREAL. Feb. 1.—Mr. John O'Conor and no situation, and I was living by my work from day

MONTREAL, Feb. 1 .- Mr. John O'Conor Power, Member of Parliament for the County of Maye, ireland, is in this city.

HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 1 .- The report that Bishop Power of St. Johns, N. F., would be appointed Archbishop of Halifax, is without foundation. His name is not among those submitted to the Vatican.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The Hon. Alexander

H. Stephens's condition continues to improve. At no time have his physicians despaired of his recovery. Mr. Stephns, however, seems firmly impressed with the belief that he is undergoing als last illness. His disease is not pub

LONDON, Feb. 1 .- A dispatch to The Times from Paris says: "The King of Sweden, the Crown Prince, and Prince John of Glucksburg have been initiated into Freemasonary. The ceremony was held in a newly built ball, in the presence of 1,600 brethren, in-cluding deputations from England, Germany and France."

## POLITICAL NOTES.

Considering it's a Littlefield the crop of pure cussedness developed is enormous. Cabinet speculation is reviving a little, chiefly because there is not much else to talk about There is an air of uncertainty about it which makes it pretty duli reading.

The best thing about the result of the Kansas Senatorial contest is that Pomeroy was not elected. He was present at the Capital during the balloting, and kept open quarters at the hotel, but for what purpose does not appear. Of course so good a man could not be in

The periodical rejoicing of the Democratic party over signs of disruption in the Republican ranks ms come again. If the "reform" organization could be disrupted far enough to inject a little common sense, the

party would have just cause for jubilation. The grotesque performances of the just few days would have kided any party except the one which is chiefly remarkable for its blunders. President Grant's action in approving so heartily the Conference bill seems to have dumbfounded the South. The Southern journals agree that he is an enigma to them, since his previous course led them to believe that he would veto the bill. The Richmond patch almost becomes pions on the subject, saying :

eel that the Republic and the society thereof have certainly a very considerable consolation in the fact that about the last official declaration of President Grant is a tribute to the civil authority and a recognition of its supremacy, and the absolute necessity of the rule of las for the preservation of public liberty and popular thrift and contentment. We may all hall it with as much pleasure as does the Church hail it with as much sion to Christianity of a distinguished rationalist or inidel. The end of the life of that man is toe best per-of it."

People who wonder why the Democrats did not like Gen. Gardeld's going on the Electoral Commisston may get some clew to it from this opening paragraph of his speech: "We have been told to day Coamber that there is danger of civil war if the bill does not pass. I was amazed at the folly which could us such a suggestion as an argument in favor of this or any measure. When you tell me that civil war is threatened by any party or State in this Republic, you have gires ne a supreme reason why an American Congress should refuse, with unuttorable scorn, to listen to those whe threaten, or do any act whatever under the coercion of threaten, or do any act whatever under the coercion of threats by any power on the earth. With all my soul, it despise your threat of civil war, come it from what quarter or what party it may. Brave men, certainly a brave mation, will do nothing under such compulsion. We are intrusted with the work of obeying and defeading the Constitution. I will not be deserted from obeying it because somebody threatens to destroy it. I dismiss all that class of motives as uneverthy of Americans.

Ex. Cov. Walls, of the Lawrence Detection

Ex-Gov. Wells of the Louisiana Returning Board says he is anxious to be heard in his own defense, and the country is certainly anxious to hear him. He said to a Heraid correspondent on Wednesday: "I am auxious to be heard in defense, or, at least, to tell my story, and when that time comes perhaps I may be able to tell more than would be agreeable to my persecutors You say I was to sell out for \$1,000,000 t What non-sense! A million dollars ! no, not for \$40,000,000 would I beiray my party. This, Sir, is a matter of principle"rising a little higher on his left arm-" a matter of principle, Sir; and I can only explain this series of damnable lies as a part of the conspiracy to injure me. Witnessel were brought 400 miles to malign my character." "pe you know what Littlefield has testified to !" "Yes! have heard an outline of his evidence; part and parcel of a job to bring the Returning Board into disgrace; & a job to bring the Returning Board into disgrace: a trick to injure our reputation before Congress and the people of the country; but it will fail: I know it will. There is to be an exposure on the other side of the question in a few days that will set many matters not new understood in their right light. The Democrats seem to forget there are two sides to the controversy, and it will be made to appear that Gov. Hayes can be quite as warmly defended by his friends as Gov. Titleen's friends have been zeatous in their efforts to prejudice the Hepublican vote of Louistana."

The response which the South makes to the movement started in this city for a solution of the South ern debt problem is not encouraging to the holiers of Southern bonds. The common opinion seems to be expressed by The Charleston News and Courier, when it says : " The Southern people, poor as they are seek above all other fldpg., peace and low taxation; and they see no shorter way to reduce that than by reducing the public debt, or by not paying the interest upon it. They cannot be forced to pay, if they do not choose to pay. Is